

The Daily Gazetteer.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 7. 1740.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

December 18, 1739.

WHEN I commenced your Correspondent, I was in hopes the present War had so far conciliated the Minds of all my Fellow-Subjects, that a Promoter of Domestic Peace and Concord, would not only be a welcome Guest to the Neutral and Sedate Part of the People; but would like-

be heard with Calmness and Good-Nature by the most Flarulent and Angry amongst us. I am sure the Conjunction was such as required a Union, and hoped all Attempts to attain it would be as generally applauded and well received.

But whether it be from my Choice of your Paper conveying my Thoughts to the Publick, from Inclination on my Side, or from Infatuation on that of others, I am sorry to be oblig'd to say with the *Valerius*, *Non placet Concordia Autor*; I am sorry, with that Great and Good Man, to have Reason complaining, *That they seldom generally please themselves to promote Concord*.

It might be wonder'd, why a Blessing so necessary to making Life less uncomfortable, and so universally applauded, should not meet with Universal Reception, if we had not been convinced from Experience, that to foment Divisions in a State, is the Interest of Particulars; but to appease them is the General Interest, which generally subsides whenever it comes in Competition with the former.

But the Perverseness of Man is such, that 'tis difficult to raise his Passions, tho' inconsistent with his Duty and Interest, than to gain upon his Judgment in Subservience to both. One who attempts to reason Man, with Coolness and Temper, should be into that which is most for his Advantage, is seldom so well heard as he who tickles his Ear, and gratifies his vicious Passions for Satyr and Obloquy. Wherefore, to promote Concord, which requires Sedateness and Decency of Expression, is so well relish'd, as to foment Heats and Divisions, which requires artful Ribaldry and Inveective, and even Falshood, and forced and unnatural Declamations.

But however strong the Bias of Human Nature to a Subordination of the Passions be in the General, there are Times and Seasons wherein it would be the Right of Madness not to force it to yield to the more and more salutary Dictates of the Understanding.

A Man must be an Idiot who would sacrifice the Peace or Happiness of his Family, much less of the Community, to the senseless Gratification of his Passions; and yet this would be the Condition of those who should rather listen to and encourage those who endeavour'd to foment either Private or National Divisions, when Dangers either Private or Publick are impending, than they who endeavour'd to heal them, however artfully elegant the first, and plain and inaccurate the latter.

Compositions of Wit and Humour, when directed to instruct and amuse, are truly valuable; but when they are directed to pervert Mankind from their Duty and Interest; when they tend to a Dissolution of National Unity, they should be universally rejected as dangerous to the Community, at all Times, particularly when the Publick is engaged in War, a just and necessary War, which however unequal in Respect to the present Power of the Enemy, may prove fatal in its Consequence, if the same Diffention and Division should continue to be fomented, that had, in all Probability, first encourag'd the Insults that are now become necessary to chastize.

The Rectitude of my own Heart won't allow me to suspect certain Weekly Authors, whose Writings have not a little contributed to raise the present Spirit of Diffention amongst us, capable of a Design to foment Divisions and Diffentions in order to encourage the Insults of Spain; I can't bring myself to entertain so contemptible an Opinion of any British Subject, however prejudic'd against any One or more of the Administration, or in Love with Novelty: But I believe

it won't be deny'd, that the Weekly Differtations of the *Craftsman* and his *Colleague* had chiefly contributed to that Diffention which unhappily reigns amongst us, and which encourag'd so impotent an Enemy as we have now to deal with, to force us to Extremity.

These Authors might not have intended any thing so injurious to their Country: 'tis to be hop'd they did not; but I must beg leave to say, that their continuing the same Strain of Writing since the Declaration of War, is no Proof of the Candour of their Intentions for the Time past. If they would be thought innocent; if they would have us believe that they never intended to furnish Spain with a Pretext for her ill Treatment of their Country; if they would silence those that suggested their being secretly in League with that Perfidious Crown; if they would rather strengthen than enervate the Hands of their Prince towards chastising an Insolent Foe; I say, if they would convince us of their Patriotism in the gross, they ought to have chang'd their Notes, now we are in Actual War; and instead of pointing out past Misconduct, either Real or Imaginary, or endeavouring to clog the Administration in Pique to any particular Member of it, they should draw a friendly Veil over the past, and argue their Fellow-Subjects into Union and Concord.

'Tis Union amongst ourselves must secure us at home, and make our Fleets and Armies victorious abroad. Without this Union, we cannot hope to force the Enemy to truckle to us; without it we can't expect to form such Confederacies, as may be thought necessary to balance that of Spain in the Course of the War. The Confidence of foreign Powers will always be proportion'd to the Union and Concord they observe amongst us: Nor will any Subsidy we can give them, nor even their own Interest, influence them to co-operate with us in Maintenance of the Balance of Power, except they are convinc'd of our domestic Harmony and Unity.

But how necessary soever this Union be in the present Conjunction, who are there that promote it effectually? Who are there that stifle all Resentment, that conquer every Passion which inflames the Mind, and renders it unfit for that Calmness and Temper which should ingross the Heart of a Peace-maker? Sure I am, that those Writers are not of this Cast, who rake into the past, dwell upon particular Characters, and deal in Altercation and Obloquy.

Mr. D'Anvers indeed tells us in his *Craftsman* of the 8th Instant, 'That he did not write with any Resentment, that he was not excited by Malice, and that he should be very sorry to foment Unanimities'.

Spoken with great seeming Candor and Evenness of Temper. — What Pity 'tis that Man should often seem to be what he is not! Mr. D'Anvers here would persuade us, that he should be very sorry to foment Unanimities, and yet I don't remember to have seen many Papers more designedly calculated to produce publick Uneasiness and Dissatisfaction, than this wherein he is pleas'd to make this publick Profession of his Virtue. There is scarce a Line in the whole Composition, except that I have quoted, which does not obviously tend to create Uneasiness and foment our Divisions. 'The best Way, says he, to shorten the War, with Honour, is to carry it on with Vigor and Unanimity'.

—Is not this candidly and honestly spoken? And yet the entire Purpose of the rest of the Paper is to fully the Character of one Gentleman in the Administration, and to shew how unfit he is to be intrusted by his Royal Master for conducting that War, which he himself says should be carry'd on with Unanimity.

I don't know what this Author's Notions may be of carrying on a War with Unanimity; but in my Opinion it can never be carried on in that Sense, unless the Prince have a thorough Confidence in the Ability and Fidelity of his Servants, and they, in his Firmness and Steadiness to support them. When this mutual, necessary Harmony subsists between the Prince and his Ministers, as it does at present, it may be said, that the Court is unanimous, which alone has and ought to have the Conduct of the War. In this Sense then the present War may be said to be carry'd on with Unanimity; and it would be so in the more general Sense of the Word, if so much Pains were not taken weekly, as this Author takes in his *Journal* of the 8th Instant, to dissolve the mutual Confidence

that happily subsists between the Prince and his Ministers; I might have said, between the Prince and one particular Minister, to whom this *Writer* and his *Colleague* seem to bear an implacable Aversion, for Reasons best known to themselves.

The latter, indeed, is more explicit; for he tells us roundly in his *Journal* of the same Date, 'That the Dismission of one Placeman from all publick Employments whatsoever, would cordially unite all Parties in the common Defence of their Country.' — This Author must pardon me if I am of another Opinion. I am so far from thinking that the Dismission he so earnestly seeks would reconcile all Parties, that I am of Opinion it would occasion a general Diffraction, in so critical a Conjunction as the present; and I wish it may not be for this very Reason, that Mr. Common Sense is so extremely intent upon the Removal.

If this Author had pointed out to his Readers, One more experienc'd and consummate in the Art of Government; if he had shewn us amongst his own Party, or any other, One so capable of conducting the present War; One who knew so much of the Conduct of the last War as the present Minister, he might solicit his Dismission with a better Grace. But to tell us in the gross, that the Stroke may be struck without Danger, is what the true Friends of the Government cannot be brought to assent to upon his bare Assertion.

One cannot help, on this Occasion, calling to Mind the Fable of the *Wolves* and the *Sheep*, wherein we find the latter had brought Ruin upon themselves, by simply agreeing to give up their faithful Guardian Dogs as Hostages to the former. In order, as it was craftily insinuated by the voracious *Wolves*, to perpetuate Peace and Concord. — I leave it to these angry Authors to apply this well-known Fable, assuring them, that I shall always be extremely glad to have Cause, from a Change in their Conduct, for changing my present Opinion of their Intentions.

I am, &c.

HALAS.

An Englishman's REVIEW of a Pamphlet, Intituled, His Catholick Majesty's Conduct compared with that of his Britannick Majesty, &c. will appear in a few Days.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 4. Wind N.N.W. Remain in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the *Chatham*, and the Dutch Ship from East India. Came down this Morning and sail'd thro' the *Tigress*, *Petree*, for *Leghorn*; the *William* and *Betty*, *Turner*, for *Virginia*; the Owners *Goodwill*, *Bright*, for *Bristol*; and the —, *Pike*, for *Exon*.

Deal, Jan. 5. Wind N.W. Remains in the Downs his Majesty's Ship the *Chatham*, with the Dutch Ship from East India. Came down Yesterday Afternoon and remain, the *Montague*. *Freeman*, for East India; the *Bennet*, *Hunter*, for *Liverpool*.

Gravesend, Jan. 4. Pass'd by the *Dragon*, *Bride*, from *Jamaica*, last from *Holland*.

Arrived,

At *Falmouth*, the *Hope*, *Lotherington*, from *New England* for *Hull*.

Damage done by the late Storm at *Falmouth*.

Two small coasting Vessels of this Place staved in Pieces.

One ditto coastways with *Pilchards* much damaged, Cargo salv'd.

One ditto French, loaded with *Salt*, her Bottom bulged, her Cargo salv'd.

Two Brigantines loaded with *Grocery* from *Bristol* damaged, and supposed their Cargo is very much all'd.

One Irish Vessel from *Cork*, loaded with *Tallow*, *Candles*, &c. staved in Pieces, her Cargo mostly salv'd.

The *Mermaid*, — *James* Master, from *London* in *Ballast*, and going to take in *Pilchards*, will be got off.

A *Snow*, the *Sally*, *Clay*, from *Carolina* with *Rice*, only drove ashore, has no Damage yet, I hope will not.

A great *Catt*, from *Boston*, loaded with *Naval Stores*, *Tar*, *Pitch*, &c. bound for *Hull*, called the *Hope*, *Benjamin Lotherington* Master, is come ashore.

by reason of her Cab'e parting, but no Damage, being taken up with the Mud, as she draws much Water, just the other Side of the Passage Green-bank. The Water almost going from her this Day, the Master got ashore, he believes she'll do very well.

Two beyond the Passage Point, 2 on the Point, 6 this Side, which looks dismal.

In the same Storm, 2 Dutch Ships, bound for Palmouth to load Pilchards, were lost near Rowey.

L O N D O N.

From the London Gazette.

Leghorn, December 19. By Letters from Rome we have Advice, that Cardinal Alberoni had given out that he would leave Ravenna and retire to Placentia, the Place of his Nativity, but delays his Departure from Time to Time. Sig. Heriquez, whom the Pope has nominated to go to San Marino, in order to restore that Republick to its ancient Liberty, remained at Rome till he should hear of Cardinal Alberoni's actual Departure from the Neighbourhood of San Marino. Cardinal Firrao has written a Letter to the said Cardinal Alberoni, in very strong Terms, acquainting him, that the Pope entirely disapproves his Conduct in the Affair of San Marino.

Dresden, Jan. 3. N. S. The Plague has broke out again in two or three Villages, about 10 English Miles on this Side Cracow, on the Borders of Silesia, and is said to spread from Hungary towards that Province; but from the Precautions, and the Season of the Year, there is Reason to hope for a Deliverance from that Calamity. Some Days ago the Hereditary Prince of Hesse Hombourg arrived here incognito, having taken upon him the Name of Count Czereme toff: He has been at Court to pay his Compliments to the King and Queen, by whom he was very graciously received, and had the Honour to dine with their Majesties.

Letters from Stockholm say, the Late Ministry insists very much on the Calling of a New Dyer of the States of Sweden, and that the King does not oppose it, but the New Ministry is violently against it; because the last Dyer gave no small Umbrage to certain Powers, and that it might be very prejudicial to assemble a New one in the present ticklish Juncture of Affairs.

The Letters from Petersburg, which mention the Execution made of the Conspirators in the Dolgorucki Family, say, that one of them has been broke alive upon the Wheel, Three others beheaded, another of 'em condemn'd to Imprisonment for Life, and the old Velt-Marshall to Perpetual Banishment in Siberia. One of the Convicts, 'tis said, was nominated Ambassador to Great Britain.

The Discovery of other Intrigues, the Particulars of which are soon expected, and the Disappointment also of certain Designs in Sweden, are generally ascrib'd to the Light that was given by the Papers found upon Major Sinclair.

Part of the Electoral Prince of Saxony's Baggage is arrived at Dresden from Italy, consisting of Five Waggon's heavy laden, in which there are several Chests of Relicks, that were presented him by the Pope.

They write from Vienna, That the Emperor's Commandant at Belgrade has put the Town entirely into the Hands of the Turks; and that the Bashaw there has kept his Word, by leaving 300 Houses for the Germans to lodge in this Winter, till they have so undermin'd the Fortress, as to blow it up all at once.

We hear that one of the Post-Boys of the North Road was brought into Derby last Week, froze to Death upon his Horse.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Berkeley, the Lord Chewton, Capt Waldegrave, and several other Persons of Distinction, are detain'd at Calais by the Severity of the Weather.

The Eight Regiments of Dragoons on the British Establishment are to be augmented with three Troops to each Regiment.

Last Saturday Morning died Mr. Charles Wilson, an eminent Grocer in St. Paul's Church-yard, who succeeded Mr. Coffin in his Shop and Business.

This Day the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy will take into his Majesty's Service several Merchant-ships, for transporting a Number of Land-forces, the Imbarcations of which will be made from Bristol and Portsmouth, to which Ports the Transport Vessels will be order'd to repair.

Orders have been sent from the Admiralty Office, to the Navy and Victualling Offices, for making all the necessary Dispositions for fitting out immediately such Ships as shall be taken into the Service for Transports.

On Saturday last the following Prizes were drawn in the Bridge Lottery, viz. No. 22317, 52553, 53678, each 100 l. No. 49031, 25772, 25007, 56149, 14352, 31275, 58204, 60824, 36436, 44850, 41380, 21014, 29583, 55469, 39092, 40490, 20754, 34852, 45695, 59540, 30834, 23521, 15489, 39044, 5280, each 50 l.

On Friday last was held a Board of Admiralty, when their Lordships were pleas'd to appoint Mr. Frogmore, first Lieutenant of the Lenox, a Third Rate of 60 Guns, to be Captain of the Swift Sloop, in the Room of Capt. Holbourn who is made Captain of the Trial Sloop.

And to appoint Mr. Duncomb to be first Lieutenant of the Lenox, in the Room of Mr. Frogmore.

And likewise to appoint Mr. Barton to be Lieutenant at Arms on board the Lenox.

Mr. Comrie, of Little Queen-street Westminster, is appointed Surgeon to Col. Douglas's Regiment of Marines.

As is Mr. Edward Litchfield to Col. Wolf's Regiment.

On Saturday Night last died, at his House in Jermyn-street, Mr. Gerkie, Surgeon to the first Regiment of Foot Guards.

B A N K R U P T.

John Makin, of the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, Victualler and Chapman.

Bank Stock 158. India 157 1-4th. South Sea 96 1-4th. Old Annuity 109 1-4th. New ditto 109 1-8th. Three per Cent. 99 1-half. Seven per Cent. Loan 111. Five per Cent. ditto 88 3-4th. Royal Assurance 88. London Assurance 11 1-8th. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 41. Prem. South Sea ditto — Bank Circulation 21. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-half to 1 Prem. English Copper 3 l. 6 s. 6 d. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 114. Equivalent 112 1-8th. Lottery Tickets 81. 19 s.

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